

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very low prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5. 6t

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz.

IN COMPANIES.

On Monday the 3d day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS.

as follows, viz.: The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Monday the 10th of May next; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 11th; the 3d do. of do. on Tuesday the 12th.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, on Wednesday the 12th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 13th.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, on Friday the 14th; the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 15th of May next: unless the Commanding Officer should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

Commanding Officers of Companies are required to furnish copies of their Rolls to the Brigade Inspector on the day of Regimental or Battalion training; and they are required to furnish complete lists of all the absentees of their respective companies for both days of training, under oath or affirmation, marking distinctly the Township, Town, or Borough, in which each absentee resides.

No returns can be accepted, unless they are properly and legally made, either on the day of Training or within ten days thereafter.

Persons not desirous of performing military duty, can exempt themselves by paying annually to the County Treasurer, One Dollar, for the use of the military fund, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1844.

Appeals for Volunteers on the 1st of November next.

SAMUEL E. HALL,

Brig. Gen. 2d Brig 5th Div. Penna. Militia.

April 12. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Snyder, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PHILIP SNYDER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 12. 6t

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15. 3m

D. MC CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M. CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. 1f

J. M. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5. 3m

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. 1f

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

Poetry.

THE GOOD OLD PLOUGH.

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since past;
Let them chant in praise of the tar whose days
Are spent in the ocean vast;
I would render to these all the worship you please,
I would honor them even now,
But I'd give far more from my heart's full store,
To the cause of the Good Old Plough.

Let them laud the notes that in music float,
Through their bright and glittering halcyon halls;
While the anamorous twirl of the hair's bright curl,
Round the shoulder of beauty falls;
But dearer to me is the song from the tree,
And the rich and blossoming bough;
Oh! these are the sweets which the rustic greets,
As he follows the Good Old Plough.

Then how jocund the song as it comes along
From the ploughman's lusty throat;
Did the hunter his shout ever yet give out
To the brown woods a merrier note?
To the brown woods no bound yet his day is crown'd
With a triumph as loud as I now
As though an antler'd head at his feet lay dead,
Instead of the Good Old Plough.

Full many there be that we daily see
With a selfish and hollow pride,
Who the Ploughman's lot in his humble cot,
With a scornful look denied,
Yet I'd rather, take, aye, a hearty shake
From his hand, than to wealth I'd bow,
For the honest grasp of that hand's rough clasp
Has stood by the Good Old Plough.

All honor be then to these grey old men,
When at last they are bow'd with toil;
Their warfare then o'er, why they battle no more,
For they've conquered the stubborn soil,
And the clasp each wears as his silver hairs,
With a cheerful look denied,
With a laurelled crown to the grave go down,
Like these sons of the Good Old Plough.

Miscellaneous.

Swearing in Hebrew.—Not long ago, as I was on my way from Newark to Jersey city, in the cars, I observed a young lady sitting opposite to me, who seemed very much annoyed by the conversation of a young naval officer, which was continually intermingled with oaths. She at length, (having sat as long as she could without reproving him,) said, "Sir, can you converse in the Hebrew tongue?" He replied that "he could," expecting, no doubt, to hold some conversation with her in that dialect. She then politely informed him that if he wished to swear any more, he would greatly oblige herself, and probably the rest of the passengers, if he would do it in that language. The young man was silent during the remainder of the passage.—Gleaner.

A Good Neighbor.—There is a theme for deep meditation indicated in the following anecdote:

A traveller asked an honest hermit once in Italy, how he could venture to live alone, in a single cottage on the top of the mountain, a mile from any other habitation. He replied that he was not alone, for Providence was his very next door neighbor.

Boisterous Preaching.—A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change? He answered—"When I was young I thought it was the thunder that killed the people; but when I grew wiser I discovered that it was the lightning—so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future."

Humanity of Louis Philippe.—Lord George Bentinck mentioned in the House of Commons, on the 22d of February, a fact highly to the credit of the present King of France and his Ministers—that, while 25,000 persons had been allowed to perish of starvation in Ireland, notwithstanding the warnings received by Lord John Russell as to a defective harvest in Europe, Mons. Guizot and his colleagues had bought, in time, not less than two millions of quarters (eighteen millions of bushels) of grain, and it was so managed that not a man, woman or child had died in France of starvation. Several journals, quoted in the Nation, estimate the deaths in Ireland from absolute want, at 50,000, and it is stated that such is the police report of the constabulary office in Dublin.

The Horse Fly.—A gentleman, yesterday, showed us several experiments on the gnaw or fly, which at this time is so injurious to horses. The oil of pennyroyal appears to be a preventive of their attacks. Placed upon a pane of glass, and circumscribed by a slight ring of the oil, whenever the fly approached it it seemed to sicken and die. It is the opinion of this gentleman that to rub a horse's ears, nostrils, &c., with this oil, would prevent them attacking him. As their attacks have proved exceedingly annoying, and even destructive, an early remedy should, if possible, be devised.—St. Louis Republican.

Lawyers turned Soldiers.—The Intelligencer, published at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, states that, previously to the departure of the Westmoreland Guards for Mexico, the Westmoreland Bar numbered twenty-five members; ten of these and five students of law volunteered in said company, and are now with the victorious army commanded by Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz.

RANK IN THE ARMY,
OR, A BARBER'S DIGNITY.

After a portion of the troops had landed on the beach near Vera Cruz, on the night of the 9th of March, a body of the enemy commenced a brisk fire of small arms into the encampment. Of course, all hands were on the *qui vive*, expecting the Mexicans would make some demonstration upon our lines during the night, and when the firing commenced, concluded there was about to be a general attack. The lines were soon formed, and not a word could be heard from the soldiery, but there was a negro who kept running from one little point of hill to another, apparently in a state of great excitement. He finally laid himself flat on his face, at full-length, and commenced working himself into the soft sand with a good deal of energy. On being asked what he was about; he replied, "I is 'fraid some ob dem 'ere copper balls will put a stop to me drawin' my rashuns." "Why, in the devil," asked the party speaking to him, "don't you get up and fight them?" "No, sir-ee!" he said, "dat's my massa's part ob de bizness; he been down to Wes-pint, where dey make fightin' people to learn dat, and you don't ketch dis nigger meddin he-sef wid odder peoples' bizness. My massa does de fightin' an' I waits on him, an' nusses him. If he gets wounded we gets promoted." "You get promoted! What good will his promotion do you?" inquired the individual. "Oh, Lor' hab mercy! dat question is been scutled long time ago in dese parts down here; a colored gemman what waits on a kurnel always outranks one dat waits on a capten, an' de way we colored gemmen reg'lar makes dese volunteer niggers squat is a caution to white folks."

SERVING A LANDLORD.

A jolly son of the Emerald Isle, with his bundle and stick on his shoulder, "have to" one evening at a hotel in a well known town on the Juniata, and at once introduced himself to the landlord. "Long life to you, Mistor Turner." They told me ye's a kind hearted man, and keeps a first rate house, and that ye's a generous man, and clever to strangers, and if ye's agreed, I'll be after stayin' with you till to-morrow." "Certainly," said the landlord, and he took charge of his bundle, and gave him the best house afforded. After breakfast our Irishman called for his bundle, and said he believed he'd be after starting. "But your bill isn't paid yet," said mine host. "Sure enough, Mistor Turner," replied our hero, as if just recollecting himself; but I haven't no money, and I just thought may be you wouldn't charge me for the bite of victuals." "But why didn't you tell me last night you had no money?" "Faith, an' I'm sorry to tell ye's this morning!" It is needless to add that he once went Scot free.

THE HONORABLES AT DINNER.

A few days since several members of the legislature representing some of the interior counties of this State were at a boarding house in this city, where at the table they displayed what was deemed by some of the other boarders an anti-democratic fondness of honorary titles. In addressing each other the style would be: "Will the honorable Member from Chataugue hand me the butter?" "Will the Honorable member from Otsego be kind enough to pass me the vinegar?" "Certainly, sir, we may expect something sharp from the Honorable member from Chenango!"

A Down-East clerk, becoming uneasy under this display of empty honors, called out in a loud sarcastic tone to the black waiter:

"Will the Honorable gentleman from Africa be kind enough to pass the bread?"

The laughter that ensued may be imagined. The honorables were henceforth silent.—[N. Y. Paper.]

The Latest Trick.—A benevolent English lady, a short time since, was deeply affected by the appeal of a wretched looking woman, who stated that her husband was lying dead in their poor cellar. The lady was requested to visit the place, which she did, and saw the supposed corpse laid out. She gave the weeping widow a sovereign and departed; but suddenly returning, to look for a pocket handkerchief which she had left behind, she found "the dead alive," sitting up in bed, with the sovereign between his fingers! What an idea—to get a living by counterfeiting death!

Industry is indispensable to the successful prosecution of any occupation in life. It is also indispensable to health and happiness; for indolence invariably leads to vice. These truisms are no where more highly appreciated than in our own happy country.

France.—Although there have been no wars of any importance for many years in France, yet the population of that country has not doubled itself in 150 years. It is now 35,400,156 souls. In 1700 it was near twenty millions.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

The Mail has an amusing story of one of the travelling adventures of a young man who volunteered in the Massachusetts Regiment. He was in Philadelphia, with only fifty cents in his pocket, and wished to go to New Orleans. So he started to go by way of Pittsburg, and took his seat in the cars; when called upon for his fare, he had no money, and of course was put out at the next stopping place. He took the next train that came along, and thus secured an instalment of his journey; paying his tavern bills the same as his travelling fares, by turning his pockets inside out in the face of the landlord. In this way, by railroad, canal boat, and steam boat, he at length reached New Orleans "as good as new." Several times he was stripped and closely examined for his money, but the search was unavailing. Generally the steamboat captains would give him a posterior kick, as they landed him at a wood-yard, and a volley of oaths by way of parenthesis; but who that has no money can get along without kicks and curses? In short, his journey cost him but thirteen kicks, and about ten times as many curses, and he called that cheap enough travelling for any body.

Editing a Paper.—The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the manner in which editors have to work to render their paper a popular one, says, after stating the duties of the writing editor: "But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his 'leaded matter,' ever so largely, to that imposed on the judicious, well informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient, without regard to show or display! Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting is far more important—and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than by any thing else; and that, we all know, is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper, its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its principles, its aim, its manliness, its dignity, its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is, how they can find time or room to 'write at all'!"

New Cure for Rheumatism.—An Irishman recently went into an apothecary's shop for some *sun-fish oil* to apply to his shoulders for rheumatism.—The boy in attendance understood him to say *sulphuric oil*, and knowing nothing else to meet the demand, put up a pint of *oil of vitriol—sulphuric acid*.—Pat thought it all right, went home, and poured the burning fluid upon his bare back, setting up a howl that would have effectually extirpated all the snakes in Ireland, if there ever were any there.—It cured him completely; and he has not been within a mile of an apothecary's shop since.

Whitewashing.—It is said that a pint of varnish mixed with a bucket of whitewash, will give it, in a great degree, the qualities of paint, and it will withstand all kinds of weather. As this is the season for whitewashing, a knowledge of the above may be of some use to our readers.

The McConnellsville, Ohio, Herald of the 14th ult., chronicles the marriage of two brothers to two sisters, all lately from Ritchie county, Va. The ceremony was performed in the woods about half a mile east of the town. The brothers, it appears, left their native hills to try their fortunes in Ohio. Their sweethearts, unwilling to remain behind, determined, come weal or woe, to follow them, and share their fortunes. On their journey, they had reached the point above mentioned, and encamped for the night, when their mother, who had accompanied them, forbade any further progress until the nuptial knot was tied. A messenger was accordingly despatched to town for a license and a squire; and, in due time, the twain were doubly made one flesh, in the forest, before their camp fire, the stars for sentinels and the trees for witnesses.

How to Dapple a Horse.—Take in the spring the large buds of young oak trees, mix them with the horse's provender, and give it him three or four times to eat, and he will be dappled, and continue so for a whole year! The buds of young elms will have the same effect.

Envelopes should not be used for letters acknowledging the receipt of money. In those instances the whole sheet of paper should be used, as the post-mark must be on it to constitute a legal proof of payment.

Mr. Sylvester Schenck, of Auburn, recently sent an elegant office chair to Henry Clay, taking occasion, at the same time, to express the deep regret he felt that he was not elected President in 1844. Mr. Clay's reply, omitting only the paragraph relating to the chair, was as follows:—

ASHLAND, 8th April, 1847.

My Dear Sir:—During my absence from home, to which I lately returned from New Orleans, your official letter of the 22d February last, accompanied with the office chair, and chirographical appendages, presented to me by the Whigs of Auburn, arrived in safety. * * * *

You express your regret on account of the unexpected issue of the last Presidential election. I ought to feel none for myself, personally. Besides being relieved from a vast responsibility, it furnished the occasion of the exhibition of testimonials, and the outpouring of affection from the hearts of my friends, and countrymen, of which I had no previous conception that I should ever be the honored object. Their spontaneous and disinterested manifestations are worth far more than the Presidency itself.

For our common country I do regret the issue of the contest. Had it been otherwise, we should have preserved the protective policy, under which we had made such rapid and encouraging advances; the march of improvement in our rivers and harbors would not have been arrested; and above all, we should have avoided this unnecessary war of aggression, with a neighbor torn to pieces with internal dissensions. The brilliant achievements, and the glorious laurels acquired, during its prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride and character, can never compensate for the exceptionable manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the fearful issues which, I tremble in contemplating, may grow out of its termination. But I have not now a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and dutiful submission to Him, whose no doubt wise but inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awful calamity to visit our beloved country.

I pray you, my dear sir, to accept assurances of my gratitude for the kind manner in which you have executed the duty towards me, assigned to you by the Whigs of Auburn, and of my being with perfect esteem and regard,

Your friend and obedient servant,

II. CLAY.

SYLVESTER SCHENCK, Esq.

Presence of Mind.—We find in the Picayune the following statement, showing the coolness and judicious presence of mind with which the artillery batteries were managed at Buena Vista:

"When Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Clay were killed, their regiment was pressed so hard by an overwhelming column of Mexicans—some six or more to one—that Capt. Washington drew the canister from his battery and fired shells over the heads of the Kentucky troops, which, bursting among the enemy, contributed greatly to the relief of our men."

"It is impossible to read the details of this fight without being struck with the great share which the small force of regulars who had charge of the artillery bore in determining the result. The volunteers fought bravely, but the regulars, with their artillery, and the West Point graduates in the volunteer regiments, ensured the day."

The Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says:—

The castle was not at all injured; one man in it was killed by a shell. This immense fortification, covering eleven acres of ground, was well supplied with ammunition. There were more than a thousand 13-inch shells, larger than any used by our army, and two hundred of the finest guns in the world. Many of these were made at Harper's Ferry, in this country, and some of them quaint old Spanish brass pieces, dated as far back as 1621. The strength of this famous castle has not been exaggerated.—It was a just remark of an officer of the British fleet, in reply to an inquiry of Com. Perry, whether he thought it could be taken by a naval squadron, that "with a thousand British seamen or soldiers to man the castle, it could blow to atoms all the navies of the world before they could make an impression on its walls."

A Daring Texan.—It is known that Santa Anna expected to take General Taylor by surprise, in which he was prevented, he says, by a deserter. The facts are that between Agua Nueva and Encarnacion, Capt. Ben. McCulloch, the gallant Texan Ranger, was upon an eminence inside of his pickets, coolly looking into his camp with a spy-glass! Capt. McCulloch performed the feat of penetrating Santa Anna's camp, inside of his pickets, and returned to Agua Nueva safely and reported his observations.

Why are Generals Taylor and Santa Anna like a blacksmith and his bellows? Because one "blows" and the other "strikes."

Education in Germany.—Every child must enter school at six years of age, in default of which a penalty is enacted of the parent or guardian under whom the delinquency transpires.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The latest intelligence from the city of Mexico that we have seen is given in the Havana Diario de la Marina, of the 9th April, from which the New York Commercial translates the following:—

"On the 31st of March was published in the city of Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says:—

"Mexicans, Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the Americans or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our interminable dissensions. * * * I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. * * * Chance may decree that the proud American host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. * * * Yet the nation shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity, and generous ardor of a true patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country."

"On the 27th of March were already assembled some troops at the National Bridge, under the command of General La Vega, and of the Governor of the State, Don Juan de Soto. Between the 27th and the 30th two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry marched from the capital in the direction of the bridge, with their corresponding batteries, amounting in all to 2,000 men.

"On the 1st of April Gen. Santa Anna in person would set out from Mexico, with 2,000 more, to direct the military operations in the State of Vera Cruz, resolved, as he says, to dispute the ground inch by inch, and die before he will consent to a peace—his own words, as we find them both in letters and in printed documents. Enrollment of troops is going on at various points."

Amid the innumerable cares which crowded upon General Taylor, he found time to take full and effective care, not only of those who were wounded in the desperate struggle in defence of our flag—but of those, also, who had bravely fought against it, and had been left behind by the Mexican General in his retreat. For his own soldiers, it was necessary, of course, to provide, but the rude vigors of war seldom look beyond the outposts of the army, and the wounded of the enemy are, by general usage, made the care of the enemy. Santa Anna, however, could not discharge this duty, and it was to General Taylor's honor, that on learning there was a considerable number of unfortunates lying at Encarnacion, he sent thither forty mule loads of provisions specially suited to hospital wants.

Shrewdness of the Mexicans.—A letter writer from the army at Vera Cruz, says that one morning a sleepy-Davie looking fellow was caught sneaking through the chaparral, carrying a rough stick of wood in his hand. He was detained, and the stick thrown aside, when a soldier took it to kindle a fire. On splitting it, several bullets, giving the progress of the siege, &c., were found, printed in Spanish, with some other papers of no particular account.

Horrible Massacre.—Saunders' News Letter of Dublin has the following:

Ascension, 1st January, 1847.

"We have just received news of a most horrible massacre on the coast of Africa. A slave depot, called Gallineos, known to have 2000 slaves ready for shipping, was so strictly blockaded by our cruisers, that the slave owners, finding it impossible to embark the slaves, and not wishing the expense of feeding them, actually in cold blood beheaded the whole number, placing their heads on poles stuck in the beach, saying, 'if you will not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we will kill all.'"

Lawful Revenge.—Many years since a gentleman in Newington, a parish of Weathersfield, Connecticut, who was a very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill-natured and troublesome women he could find in the vicinity. This occasioned universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the reasons which had governed his choice. He replied that, having had but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to things of time and sense, and thought, by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned from the world, and he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish his object. The best part of the story is, that his wife, hearing the reason why he married her, was much offended, and out of revenge became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town, declaring that she was not going to be a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 15.
FROM VERA CRUZ.

Our advice by the Iowa are up to the 8th inst. Gen. Twiggs, with a division of the army, left Vera Cruz on the morning of that day for Jalapa. There was a rumor that the army was to be sent to Jalapa, but it was not confirmed.

The remaining divisions were to proceed rapidly in the direction of the city of Mexico. Although the opinion was quite current at Vera Cruz that the Mexicans would not make a stand between that city and the capital, yet there were some who regarded future collision as certain. Amongst these was Col. Kinney, who had recently been as far into the interior as Mango de Clava, Santa Anna's hacienda.

It was distinctly understood at Vera Cruz that the *Puente Nacional* had been abandoned. This was the point at which the first resistance to the march of the American forces upon the city of Mexico would be made; but though the defence of this point was given up, it was by no means certain that the progress of our army into the interior would not be disputed at others.

Indeed it was asserted that the forces destined to defend the National Bridge (*Puente Nacional*) had fallen back a few leagues in the direction of Jalapa, to a stronger position, where preparations were being made for a stout defence. An intelligent officer, just from Vera Cruz, thinks it quite probable that a battle may have occurred about the 14th inst.

Rumors from the city of Mexico represented Santa Anna as more intently bent upon war than ever. The reports are not the best authority, in so far as the wishes of Santa Anna are concerned; but they indicate the temper of the public mind, which is as good an index of his purposes as any other.

THE ARMY.

Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that General Scott will be prevented from marching into the interior of Mexico, further than the highlands of Jalapa, by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire. Some of those terms will expire before the first day of next July, when the men may re-enlist or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa until he receives reinforcements from the United States, or until Gen. Taylor is so far advanced on his march as to render a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. Taylor is in the same situation. The chief part of his force consists of volunteers, enlisted for twelve months; and though their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen. Scott, yet, his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops to replace them. — *N. O. Courier.*

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th ult. says:—

We are informed, by a gentleman just from Monterey, that it is Gen. Taylor's intention to send the volunteers who are now with him, and whose term will soon expire, to the Rio Grande, as fast as the new volunteer and regular forces reach him. He will soon have a force large enough to supply the place of the whole command now with him. The Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and Massachusetts volunteers will give him a force of new and fresh men, about 3000 strong. There have been sent already, to the Rio Grande, about 1000 regulars, chiefly recruits, and there are now more than 1500 of the new regiments on their way to the seat of war. Thus, in a few weeks, Gen. Taylor will be at the head of an entirely new force of 6000 excellent soldiers. To these are to be added the small force of regulars, artillery and cavalry, now at Saltillo. The veteran volunteers, as we may with great justice style the heroes of Monterey and Buena Vista, will garrison the towns on the Rio Grande until their term of enlistment expires, when they will be honorably discharged, and will return to their homes, to receive the joyful and applauding welcome of their friends and countrymen. They deserve the highest honors and noblest reception which the people could bestow.

In almost every letter received from Mexico, something is said about "Rinconada Pass," "Pala Pass," &c. &c., but we hear very little about "Polk's Pass" to Santa Anna! That Pass has caused our troops more trouble than any other "Pass" in Mexico. But for it, the battle of Buena Vista would not have been fought, and the hundreds of gallant spirits who fell upon that terrible field of slaughter would have been living.

An Army of Colporters.—Lord Ashley, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, and some others, says the Dublin Herald, have raised nearly \$100,000 for the employment of seven hundred Scripture readers in Ireland. The army of Colporters is to be immediately distributed over the country, reading the Bible and instructing the people in their houses and by the highway.

GEN. TAYLOR—MEXICAN BANDITTL

The following letter of Gen. Taylor refers to the depredations committed by the Mexican banditti on the private and public property on the route from Camargo to Monterey, and explains the course which he intended to pursue in regard to these outrages. — *N. O. Delta.*

The General-in-Chief of the American Forces to the Inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon and Coahuila.

When the American troops first crossed the frontier, and entered the above States, it was with the intention, and publicly declared to you, of making war, not upon the peaceful citizens of the soil, but upon the central government of the Republic, with a view to obtain an early and an honorable peace.

The undersigned was authorized by his Government to levy contributions upon the people for the support of his army, but unwilling to throw the heavy burden of the war upon those who, with few exceptions, manifested a neutral disposition, he has continued from the first to pay punctually and liberally for all supplies drawn from the country for the support of his troops.

He has used every effort to cause the war to bear lightly upon the people of these States, and he had hoped, by this means, to retain their confidence, and to insure their neutrality in the strife between his Government and that of Mexico, but he regrets to say that his kindness has not been appreciated, but has been met by acts of hostility and plunder. The citizens of the country, instead of pursuing their avocations quietly at home, have, in armed bands, waylaid the roads, and under the direction and with the support of Government troops, have destroyed trains, and murdered drivers, under circumstances of atrocity which disgrace humanity.

The lives of those who were thus wantonly put to death cannot be restored; but the undersigned requires from the people of the country an indemnification for the loss sustained by the destruction of the trains and the pillage of their contents. To that end an estimate will be made by the proper officers of the entire loss, and this loss must be made good, either in money or in the products of the country by the community at large of the States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, and Coahuila; each district or juzgado paying its just proportion.

It is expected that the rich will bear their full share. And the undersigned calls upon all good citizens to remain absolutely neutral, and to give no countenance to the hands which infect the country for the purpose of murder and pillage. It is his anxious desire to continue the same policy as heretofore; and he trusts that the course of the citizens will enable him to do so.

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Head-Quarters at Monterey March 31, 1847.

Thomas L. Crittenden, Esq. of Kentucky, the son of the distinguished Senator from that State, was, when he left home for the field of battle, the Commonwealth attorney for the county he lived in. The resignation of his office was placed in the hands of a friend to be delivered to the Governor; but his friend did not deliver it. Some of the lawyers about Frankfort volunteered to perform the duties of the office during Mr. Crittenden's absence, and on his return home he must have been gratified and surprised to learn that he was still Commonwealth's attorney. A delicate and creditable compliment; creditable both to the givers and the receiver. When he left home, he intended to enlist as a private, but Gen. Taylor made him an aid.

Lieut. Hunter, who took Alvarado, was arrested for disobedience of orders by Com. Perry. The Tropic states that Lieut. H. said he would appear before the court and acknowledge that he had taken the city of Alvarado; that the navy had made, on a former occasion, an ineffectual attempt to take it, and that believing that the capture of the city was an honor due to the navy, instead of the army, he embraced the earliest opportunity to compel it to surrender to the American arms.

Capt. Vinton, who fell at the siege of Vera Cruz, was a pious man, and was designing to leave the army to serve the gospel. Col. Hardin, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, was an elder in the Presbyterian church, in Illinois.

Funds for the Army.—On Wednesday last, the sum of \$1,200,000 was sent from Washington to New Orleans, for the pay and contingencies of the army in Mexico.

Singular Facts.—It is a singular coincidence that the battle of Buena Vista should have been fought on the anniversary of Washington's birthday; and that in California on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The commanding officers took advantage of this fact to animate the spirit of their troops. A letter from Saltillo states that when Gen. Wool announced to the troops that the morning of the engagement was the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, the air rang with the shouts of the men. At Los Angeles, Commodore Stockton reminded the men that they were fighting on the anniversary of a day on which the American arms had accomplished the signal defeat of their most powerful and haughty rival—with both the effect was inspiring.

An Eye to Business.—Among the names attached to the petition to the Massachusetts Legislature against the abolition of capital punishment, were no less than twenty rope makers.

The New York Courier and Enquirer remarks that the news from California seems to indicate something untoward, and inquires:

How is it that Stockton commanded in the presence of his senior, General Kearney? And above all, how or why is it that Stockton continues to style himself Governor and commander-in-chief, in presence of his military superior, who, according to the official despatches from Washington, we know was also the actual Governor of California? Has there been a mutiny in California? If not, how is it that Col. Fremont makes a treaty, General Kearney being in the country? And why has General Kearney left the capital to join Commodore Biddle and Shubrick?

Rely upon it, the whole story is not yet told. There must have been a serious difficulty of some kind or we would not find General Kearney fighting as subordinate to a Captain in the navy who only ranks as Colonel, no matter what the date of his commission. We are compelled to believe that General Kearney has been refused the command, and that he joins Biddle and Shubrick to enforce his authority.

The New York Sun, after mentioning the capture of the city of the Angels by the forces under General Kearney and Commodore Stockton, says:

Gen. Kearney showed his orders, instructions and appointment as military and civil Governor of California to Commodore Stockton, who immediately suspended the civil functions of the General, issued his own proclamation as Governor, and afterwards appointed Lieut. Colonel Fremont Governor of the territory. Gen. Kearney informed Commodore Stockton that he would temporarily submit to his assumption of authority, as he did not wish at this critical period to create a civil war, and soon after took passage in the Cyane for Monterey, where he met Commodore Shubrick, who superceded Commodore Stockton as commander-in-chief of the naval forces.

Let us have it.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says: "A friend in Washington, who is well advised of what takes place, informs us that there is in the War department a letter from Gen. Taylor, dated the day before the battle of Buena Vista, in which he reviews the whole conduct of the administration towards him, in a way which must have caused no little excitement at the White House!"

The number of cannon captured by our forces in Mexico exceeds 500; most of them very heavy pieces. There were captured at:

Rosaca de la Palma	8
At Matamoros, say	20
At Monterey, about	50
At Vera Cruz, town and castle	400
At Alvarado	60
Total	538

If stacked together they would make quite a pyramid.

Gen. Taylor.—We speak by reliable authority when we say that Gen. Taylor is deeply and warmly imbued with Whig sentiments, feelings, and sympathies; that he is devoted to Whig measures and Whig Men; that he was opposed to the Annexation of Texas; and that he is not only opposed to any extension of Slave Territory, but regards the Institution of Slavery—though himself a Slaveholder—as it is viewed by Messrs. Clayton, Mangum, and other distinguished Southern Whigs, as one of the incident evils of our otherwise Free Government. — *Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Prospects of Peace.—The following is a letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1847.

The prospect of peace is fading away. Gomez Farias will, as some think, unite with Scott in war upon the clergy and Santa Anna, becoming, for the time being, an ally of the U. States. Santa Anna, on the other hand, has, undoubtedly, the assurance of some funds from the clergy, and may calculate on the adhesion of the army, and may even, before long, conciliate a large portion of the army of Gomez Farias—opposed to the clergy. The resistance by Santa Anna will still be persevering, if not formidable. Scott and Taylor cannot march to the capital till they are reinforced. Meanwhile Santa Anna will become prepared to renew and continue the struggle. But suppose we occupy the capital—what then? It will not necessarily give us peace.

Life in New York.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The dreadful condition of the poor wretches who inhabit some of the holes and corners of our metropolis, is again brought before the public by an inquest held yesterday afternoon, in a building known as the old brewery, Murderer's alley, which swarms with human misery. One of the tenants of that hive of wretchedness was a woman, named Veta, about forty years old, and her infant child—her husband being at Blackwell's Island. She was a street beggar, and for the purpose of exciting charity, exhibited her sickly looking child—became deranged early last week, and saved as to disturb her co-tenants, who fastened her and her infant up in a spare room by nailing the door, and there kept them without food or drink till she ceased her noise, which was on Sunday. They then found her dead, and her child dying upon her breast! Starvation, aided by delirium tremens, in the case of the mother, had killed them both."

A LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW.

The following letter from the Rt. Rev. Father Mathew, by the Cambria (says the Albany Evening Journal) is two precious, both in its glowing acknowledgment of American sympathy for suffering Ireland, and the announcement of his purpose to visit us, to be

CORK, March 31, 1847.

My Dearest Friend.—The magnificent humanity evinced by our beloved brethren in the States for the suffering Irish has inspired every heart in this Island with ardent gratitude.

We shall ever regard America as our deliverer in the hour of bitter calamity. The immense supply of Indian Corn, which has fallen from the trees in the last few days, and the free gift cargoes daily expected, have had an unexpected effect on the corn market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. In the dark hour of calamity, we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are above all His wondrous works. I am, resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be my constant anxious prayer that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart.

As soon as the expected breadstuffs vessels will arrive in Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again, expressing my thanks. Presenting kindest remembrance to all my friends,

I have the honor to be, dear Mr. Weed, yours, affectionately,

THEOBOLD MATHEW.

Employment of Paupers.—The experiment of employing the paupers who find their way into the almshouses of the country, upon farms, which has recently been practiced at New York to a considerable extent, has been highly successful. Mr. Davis, a New Jersey farmer, has within the past three months in this way relieved the New York almshouse of the large number of two hundred and fifty paupers, and they are all now maintaining themselves comfortably and with advantage to their employer, and many of them are laying up money.

Immigrants.—We took the pains yesterday to ascertain from the official documents the total immigration into this country thus far, for the present year, and the result is as follows:

From January 1, 1847, to April 4	
Steering Passengers	27,380
Cabin do	744
Total	28,024

Of this number, 17,600 have arrived since the first day of April. As the season of the year is now approaching when the arrival of passengers in ordinary seasons greatly increases over the winter months, it is fair to calculate on 150 or 160,000 as the total number for the year 1847. — *N. Y. Tribune.*

Died, on Thursday, the 15th April, at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida, PRINCE CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT, son of Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte, King and Queen of Naples, aged forty-six years, two months and twenty-five days.

He was the son of Napoleon's celebrated Marshal, of the same name, whose brilliant career has excited so much admiration throughout the world. After the expulsion of his family from Italy, they resided in Austria, where Prince Murat lived until the year 1821, when he came to the United States. He has, ever since, with the exception of an occasional visit to Europe, resided in this country. His life here has been quiet and unostentatious.

The deceased was a man of great eccentricity of character, was gifted with a high order of mind, which was enriched with solid literary acquirements, and was withal a most interesting and agreeable companion. He was the author of some works on the subject of our institutions, which, it is said, possess considerable merit. — *Floridaian.*

A Sailor's Wife.—It is the custom of affectionate seamen, when they go on long voyages in government ships, to leave a portion of their wages to be drawn by their wives. The paymaster here thought that a certain woman came often for the domestic share of her husband's wages, and on an examination of the matter, he found she was the wife of a less than five different seamen. Whose wife will she be when the ladies' hospital is established? for she had as many husbands as the woman of Sycar. — *N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Wholesale Murders.—A most dreadful affair occurred in Georgetown, Mercer county, Ohio, on the 21st ult. A man named Barr had beaten his wife, and his neighbors took her part and determined to tar and feather him. They accordingly went to the house where he was and attacked him; the friend of the woman who was living with him as a paramour resisted the attack and a terrible fight ensued.

The assailants were fifteen in number, and those on the other side rather less. Six persons were wounded in the affray, four of whom, James Craig, George Palm, O. Wick and Geo. Plonck, it is supposed, will die. Burr himself was wounded, but it is thought will recover. Burr's paramour, whose name was Stately, fought in his defence with an axe, and wounded several. Her father was among the wounded, supposed mortally. No arrests were made.

The Washington Union says that of the 6,000 volunteers for the "Army who are embraced in the call of the War Department, for the present month, about 2,000 are destined for Oregon and Santa

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A TRIUMPH WITH A MORAL.

We trust there is not a Whig from the Aroostook to the Sabine (we won't answer for Texas Whigs) who, if he has not heard, will not hear with a thrill of exultation that John M. Botts has been returned to Congress from Virginia. We doubt whether there is one among us, short of Harry Clay himself, whose personal triumph would cause a wider or deeper satisfaction. Not that Mr. Botts is deemed wiser, greater, better than many other Whig Members elect to Congress, but because that, in the face of a bitter, onerous and temporarily triumphant opposition, he has borne himself so frankly, uprightly and manfully, that Political Integrity triumphs in his person, and his election is a verdict not merely against his defamers but in favor of lofty bearing in adversity, and vindicates the good old Anglo-Saxon love of fair play. Among the six score and over of Whigs who will meet on the first Monday in December next, to choose

(we hope) a Whig Speaker and Clerk of the House, and to look sharply into the diplomacy of Buchanan and the financiering of Walker, to overhaul the tyrannical absurdity of Cave Johnson, and bury out of sight and smell the offensive remains of Polkery, there will not be one whose hand will be grasped more fervently or warmly than John M. Botts.

Reared and living in a State famous for its crotchets and abstractions, Mr. Botts has been at all times and eminently a Whig of the Union. He has been openly and steadfastly an advocate of a Protective Tariff, of a National Currency, and of liberal appropriations for the improvements of our Rivers, Lakes and Harbors. Living in the midst of a Slave-breeding population, finding his most powerful support in one of the chief marts of the Domestic Slave-Trade, Mr. Botts did not hesitate to vote against the Gag Rule, subverting the Right of Petition, even when Representatives of Northern Freemen who now appear to be most zealous in their resistance to the encroachments of Slavery were voting with South

Carolina against Freedom. He was among the first to denounce the treachery of John Tyler, though his neighbor and daily associate. He fought the annexation of Texas from first to last with manly zeal, efficiency and perseverance; he denounced the abominable War with Mexico from the outset, and is its unwavering adversary still; and when an attempt was made to ensnare and defeat him by a pledge to support no man who favored the Wilmot Proviso, he promptly answered in substance, "My way to avoid all trouble concerning Slavery in our conquered territory is to take no territory of Mexico; and, though I don't like the Wilmot Proviso, I pledge you that I shall vote for any Whig against any Locofoco candidate who may be nominated." Such is the man who will represent the metropolitan District of Virginia in the next Congress. Richmond, it will be seen, gave him a heavier vote and a larger majority than she gave to Henry Clay; and in the District the majority is more than double Mr. Clay's, and this after a face-to-face canvass, in which his adversary and the Richmond Enquirer had rung the changes on his alleged anti-Southern votes and sentiments, denouncing him as unsound and dangerous. "May we not now deem it settled, with regard to mean appeals to local interest or prejudice, that the Hibernian was right who averred that 'the best course to avoid danger is to meet it, half way'?"

Hon. Willoughby Newton, who took the other course with regard to Texas, pronounced Annexation as a Southern measure, and as such supported it by his voice and vote, lost his seat thereupon as Mr. Botts did, and is now "beaten in an attempt to regain it." Will not Statesmen heed these facts and their moral?

Horrible Attempt at Suicide.—We learn that a young merchant named Summers, residing at Liberty, in Missouri, made an attempt to destroy himself and store, on Thursday morning, with gunpowder. Some time before day, having laid a train communicating with a keg of powder in his store, he seated himself upon it, and touched it.

The explosion was tremendous, doing great injury to the store, blowing him some distance, and terribly lacerating his flesh; but, strange as it may appear, he was not killed, though he is not expected to live. — *St. Louis Republican.*

The Effects of a Hurry.—At Brooklyn, on Friday last, just as one of the South Ferry boats was approaching the dock, and was within a few feet of the bridge, an impatient passenger endeavored to jump from the boat to the bridge, a young man on the shore equally impatient, at the same moment attempted to jump from the bridge to the boat, in order that he might be a passenger on her return trip—the two jumpers met in mid air, and both plumped down into the water. They were fished out, without farther accident, except that a spectator laughed at the mishap in spite of himself, tumbled in after them, and was slightly bruised by the fall.

Southern Proscription commenced.—The New York Christian Advocate and Journal, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been presented by the Grand Jury of Accomac county, Va., as a public and political nuisance, intended to induce slaves to insurrection and rebellion. This is the county represented by Mr. Wise in Congress, who boasted that there was not a newspaper printed in

The Gratitude of Europe.—The following is an extract of a letter received from England by the Cambria

"There is only one prevailing sentiment upon the noble manner in which America has come forward with regard to Ireland. Mr. Clay's speech at one of your meetings has not only been printed in all our papers—but I may say nearly committed to memory by one-half the thinking public."

An Incident at Buena Vista.—During the most gloomy hour of the fight, Sergeant Joseph Langford, 1st Mississippi regiment, was shot through the thigh. Unable to stand, he sat upright, and shot dead, with his pistol, a lancer, as he approached him. While engaged in reloading, another lancer trotted past him, and raised his lance to drive it into a wounded lieutenant, a few feet from him. Before the weapon was hurled, however, Langford threw his pistol and struck the lancer a stunning blow on the nape of the neck. The action saved the lieutenant, but proved fatal to the magnificent Langford; for, staggering, the Mexican turned and drove his lance into the forehead of the wounded man, coming out back of his ear. Just at this moment, four men, who were approaching with a horse to carry off their comrade, shot the Mexican at the moment he had disengaged his lance, and he tumbled across the body of the prostrate Mississippian.

The Battle of Puebla.—The battle of Puebla is said, by eye-witnesses, to have been a more desperate, and harder fought battle than that of Monterey—a fact which is manifested by the number of killed and wounded, on both sides, in proportion to the number engaged; and in strength of fortification, no place could be superior to this Taos de Puebla.

Another almost incredible circumstance is stated in a letter from Santa Fe, on the authority of rumor, but to which some credit is attached, from the fact that it is mentioned at all. It is said that an American, who was well known in Santa Fe, fought hard against the Americans; and, with his very good rifle, killed most of those who fell dead. When the fortress was taken, he endeavored to make his escape, but the traitor fell with thirty balls through him. One hundred must have been fired upon him simultaneously, so great was their indignation against him. The writer says he has forgotten the name of this miscreant.

Letters from Vera Cruz represent that Gen. Scott's forces are conducting themselves in a very creditable manner. "The discipline maintained, makes the city as quiet and orderly as it ever was under civil authorities. A pestilence is threatening, as a consequence of the long blockade, but great exertions are being made to avert it. The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa will be converted into a hospital for the sick, most probably."

British Deserters.—The Canada papers are loud in their complaints of great numbers of British troops deserting their flag and fleeing to the United States to enlist in our army. It is estimated that not less than four hundred have taken "French leave" of their posts.

A correspondent from Porto Cabello to the Courier des Etats Unis, mentions the death of the celebrated clown Louis Ellsler, who had met previously with great success in the United States. Ellsler, who "in force" and skill was almost the rival of Auriol of the Parisian circus, was killed on the 18th of March at the theatre of Porto Cabello, whilst making the famous feat of equilibrium, known under the name of the pyramid of bottles. He had raised himself to the height of fifteen feet, when suddenly one of the bottles broke, and the unfortunate clown fell down, head first, and killed himself with the blow. The death caused a great sensation.

A Dreadful Disaster.—A late London paper announces the loss of an emigrant ship belonging to Hamburg, in the gulf stream, while on her passage to Canada, by which upwards of 106 emigrants, with a portion of the crew, perished. The vessel is reported to be the barque Stephani, Capt. Brugel, master, which sailed from the port of Hamburg, on the 25th of October last. The calamity is said to have occurred during the heavy gales on the 18th of December. The master and four of the crew are reported to have been picked up, in an open boat, by a schooner from New Orleans.

Mr. Webster's Tour.—Mr. Webster left Washington on Wednesday morning, accompanied by his lady, on his long-projected tour through the Southern States to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to the Western country, intending to return home by the lakes.

Reception of Mr. Webster.—A meeting was held at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, to make preparations for extending a cordial reception to Mr. Webster whilst on his Southern tour. Committees of reception were appointed, and a committee empowered to invite him to a public dinner. He was expected to arrive in Richmond on Wednesday evening.

At a meeting of the bar of Charleston, on the 23d ult., a committee of six of its most distinguished members, was appointed to make preparations to give to Mr. Webster, on his arrival in that city, a cordial reception. Public meetings have been held in Savannah and Macon, Geo., without discussion of party, with a view to make

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
On Tuesday the 27th of April, inst.,
At the late residence of PHILIP SNYDER,
deceased, in Franklin township, Adams
county, one mile from Arendtsville, the follow-
ing property, viz.:

TWO HEAD OF HORSES,
2 Cows, 2 Hogs, and 1 Sheep,
Horse Gears, a one-horse Wagon, 1 Plough
and Harrow, Windmill and Cutting-box, Straw
by the bundle, Grain in the ground, one set of
Blacksmith's Tools, Old Iron, Grain Cradle, a
lot of Bacon, Potatoes by the bushel, Wheat,
Rye, and Corn by the bushel, a double barrel
Gun and Pouch, a Silver Watch; also, two
Beds and Bedding, a lot of Carpeting, two Ta-
bles, Chairs, Corner Cupboard, Bureau, a Man-
tle Clock, Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, Tin and
Iron Ware, and a variety of other articles of
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
on said day, when attendance and a credit will
be given by

N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 12 18

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, a
LARGE STOCK OF FRESH
GOODS as has ever been offered to the public
in this place, and will be sold at the very low-
est prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gen-
tlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAMS, LAWN, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of busi-
ness. Please call, examine, and judge for
yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

61

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 230 BALTIMORE-ST.,

North West corner of Charles, Baltimore.

HAVE received their Spring and Summer

supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
&c. &c., which they will make to order in the
best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which
has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found
the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready
made of superior style and workmanship.

No variation in prices, the lowest price
is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up
for the sale of goods by the piece—a very large
assortment of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CAS-
SIMERES, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being
always on hand, at the lowest market prices,
to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19.

2m

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADEL-
PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of
all kinds of Freight to or from York and the
adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30
cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,
25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hun-
dred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-
licited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Mar-
ket street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-
joining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

1f

NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Snyder, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate

of PHILIP SNYDER, late of Franklin

township, Adams county, deceased, having been

granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen

township, he hereby gives notice to those in-
debted to said Estate, to call and settle the same;

and those who have claims to present the same,
properly authenticated, for settle-
ment.

N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 12.

61

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, un-
der a deed of voluntary assignment, As-
signee of ISAAC YOUNT, of Menallen town-
ship, Adams county, Notice is hereby given to
all who are indebted to the said Isaac YOUNT,
to call and make payment to the subscriber, re-
siding in Menallen township, and those having
claims against him, to present them, properly
authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHANK, Assignee

April 5.

61

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very

large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single

bin or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15.

3m

J. M. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room

one door east of Dr. Wattle's Hotel, and

immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

3m

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of

Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping

Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and

all other Pulmonary complaints, and other dis-
eases which have a tendency to produce Con-
sumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer
of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable prepara-
tion, the principal ingredients being Horehound,
Wild Cherry, Sassafras, Bore-set, Elecampane,
Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash,
&c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the sys-
tem from those distressing afflictions that tend
to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medi-
cine is its cheapness, the public not being im-
posed upon by the enormously high prices
which are generally exacted for Patent and other
medical preparations. Each Package con-
tains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and
Variety Store of the subscriber in West York
street, one square from the Court-house,
and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also
be had at S. FOWLER'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Ba-
kery, and is prepared to supply parties at the
shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

1f

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C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

1f

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of

Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping

Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and

all other Pulmonary complaints, and other dis-
eases which have a tendency to produce Con-
sumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer
of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable prepara-
tion, the principal ingredients being Horehound,
Wild Cherry, Sassafras, Bore-set, Elecampane,
Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash,
&c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the sys-
tem from those distressing afflictions that tend
to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medi-
cine is its cheapness, the public not being im-
posed upon by the enormously high prices
which are generally exacted for Patent and other
medical preparations. Each Package con-
tains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and
Variety Store of the subscriber in West York
street, one square from the Court-house,
and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also
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THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 3, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

Borough Ticket.

The following Ticket has been settled upon by the Whigs, to be supported at the Charter Election to-morrow:

Burgess—James A. Thompson.
Council—J. B. M'Pherson, Jacob Norbeck, R. W. M'Sherry, David Troxell, Wm. Ruthrauff, Street and Road Commissioners—George C. Strickhouser, Peter Anghinbaugh.
School Directors—Robert Cobean, David M'Conaughy.

After an unusually long spell of dry weather, we have been favored in this region with a refreshing rain, which has given already a great impulse to vegetation, and will be cheering to the farmer.

Gen. Taylor's Letter to Mr. Clay.

Mr. Alexander, Editor of the Chronicle, Philadelphia, has printed in gold, in splendid style, a number of copies of Gen. Taylor's most interesting letter of condolence to Mr. Clay upon the death of his son. Mr. A. has not printed them for profit, but to be presented to his friends. Although not honored with a personal acquaintance, he has politely sent us a copy—for which we thank him. We shall carefully treasure it, not only for the love we bear to that noblest of the noble-hearted, HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, but for the chaste and delicately expressed sentiments of the Hero of Buena Vista.

Gen. Taylor.

Every mail brings us some paper which has freshly placed at its mast-head the name of ZACHARY TAYLOR for the Presidency. We have never known such a general enthusiastic feeling in favor of any individual; and we have but little doubt that he will be the candidate of the Whig party, and a large portion of the other, by acclamation.

Latest from the Army.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 14th ult., brought by express from New Orleans for the Baltimore Sun.

Gen. Twiggs who commands the advance of the army, fell in with a large force of Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, a strong position beyond Puente Nacional, and a skirmish took place, in which Capt. Johnson, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. The force of the Mexicans is supposed to be 15,000 men, under Santa Anna. Gen. Twiggs sent an express for aid, but he was found shot by the wayside. Not less than 50 of our men have been murdered on the road within three days. Gen. Scott and his staff left on the 12th for Jalapa, and would be up with Gen. Twiggs on the 14th. Generals Patterson and Worth, with their brigades, marched on the 13th. All anticipated a sharp contest at the strong mountain position where Santa Anna has made a stand.

The pass of Cerro Gordo is 44 miles from Vera Cruz, and is naturally a very strong one. Some difficulty is anticipated in forcing it. Our last account is, that Gen. Santa Anna had a force there of 15,000 strong, and rumor states that he can obtain any amount of irregular force he may desire. There is very little doubt that a general engagement has taken place before this—and we may look daily for details.

The Last from Gen. Taylor.

The last official communication from Gen. Taylor is to the 25th March. He reports that the communications with the rear are now measurably secure, no interruption having occurred lately. The regular cavalry of Urrea has retired from that quarter across the mountains. All was quiet at Saltillo—the troops were in good health, and the wounded recovering. The inhabitants, both at Saltillo and Monterey, were generally returning to their homes, and, in the country, were engaged in planting their crops.

Frederick Reitzel, who was to have been executed at Pittsburg on Friday last, for the murder of his wife, committed suicide in prison on the night previous. He first severed the artery of his arm with a sharp nail, and then hung himself with a rope made of his bedclothes. He left a letter avowing his innocence.

A negro in Franklin county, Missouri, recently committed an outrage upon a German woman, and then attempted to kill her and her child. He was arrested, and confined in jail, but the infuriated citizens of the vicinity took him from the jail, and hung him up without trial.

There are now in the port of Baltimore forty-four vessels loaded with breadstuffs for Europe, and also six ships loading with cargoes of Tobacco.

The New Regiments.—It appears from returns made to the War Department at Washington, that there are now en route for the army in Mexico forty-one companies of the ten new regiments of Regulars, comprising an aggregate strength of 3,214 men. The other companies are fast filling up in various parts of the country, and it is probable, remarks the Washington Union, that nearly six thousand new troops will be placed on the banks of the Rio Grande before the close of the next month.

Another Arrival.

The steamer Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Thursday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th April—bringing but 2 days later news. She had 163 passengers. No further depression had taken place in the price of cotton. Flour and Corn were firmer, and prices had advanced a little.

Virginia Election.

As far as heard from, the following are the results of the late Congressional election in Virginia:

Whigs elected.	Democrats elected.
John M. Botts.	Archibald Atkinson.
Wm. L. Goggin.	Geo. C. Dromgoole.
John S. Pendleton.	Thos. S. Bocock.
Wm. B. Preston.	Thos. H. Bayly.
Thos. S. Flournoy.	R. T. L. Beale.
	James M' Dowell.
	Wm. G. Brown.

Being a Whig gain of FOUR members, and leaving 3 districts to hear from, in one of which it is rumored a Whig has been elected. Three of the locofoco members were elected by very small majorities—Mr. Dromgoole by only 18, Mr. Bocock by 12, and Mr. Atkinson by 78.

In the Legislature the Whigs have gained TEN members—which gives them a majority in the House of Delegates.

Well done for "Old Virginia!"

Death of Mr. Dromgoole.

The Washington Union announces the death of Mr. DROMGOOLE, a prominent member of Congress, and who has just been re-elected. His illness was short but severe.

Let the Whigs in all their future elections throughout the country, adopt as their motto the remark of old "Rough and Ready" to General Wool, after the battle of Buena Vista—"WE SHALL ALWAYS BE VICTORIOUS WHEN WE PULL TOGETHER."

The Louisville Journal says:—If Mr. Polk, with large majorities in both houses of Congress, could not subject Gen. Taylor to the command of a Lieutenant General, how many Locofocos will it take to stop Old Rough and Ready on his way to the Presidency at the head of a party of two millions of men?

For the Adams Sentinel.

Mr. Editor:—I see in your last number a letter from Mr. BENTON, declining to be considered a candidate for the Presidency. I have not heretofore been an admirer of T. H. Benton, but from several of his late movements, I begin to think him a man of more wisdom and prudence than I had hitherto believed he possessed; I certainly think he exhibited consummate prudence in declining to take the field as Major General, where the veriest buffoon in Santa Anna's army might have popped him over; and what an irreparable loss not only the Senate, but all creation of the known United States, would have sustained in such a deplorable event. In the second place, he has shown great wisdom in refusing to be a candidate for the Presidency against such a Rough customer as he would have found Old Ready to be, as a competitor. Should he continue to exhibit such symptoms of wisdom, I shall be glad to see him a candidate; and if living will support him in Eighteen Hundred and '70.

Henry Clay. A gentleman of Philadelphia has received a letter from Mr. Clay, which concludes with the following noble allusion to his recent affliction:

"My life has been full of domestic afflictions, but this last is one of the severest among them. I derive some consolation from knowing that he died where he would have chosen, and where, if I must lose him, I should have preferred, on the battle field, in the service of his country."

Death by Firing a Salute.—James McVickers died in New York on Sunday, in consequence of injuries received in firing a salute on the 12th ult., in honor of the victories of Generals Taylor and Scott. Lock-jaw ensued from the fractures received, which produced his death.

On Friday week, Charles Mosler was hung in Philadelphia, for the murder of his wife. Death was a happy release to him, inasmuch as he had been tortured by the greatest horrors attendant upon a diseased imagination, fancying that his wife, whose throat he had cut, visited him, in her mutilated shape, in his cell.

A locomotive exploded on the Portage Railroad, near Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Friday last, killing the engineer instantly, and scalding the fireman so severely that his life is despaired of.

The Hon. Edward D. White, formerly Governor of Louisiana, died in New Orleans on the 18th ult.

Shameful Prices.—The N. Y. Sun states that the poor women engaged in making bags in which to forward corn to Europe, get only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent for each bag. If this is giving the laborer his due, or doing as one would be done by, then we have misinterpreted both humanity and Christianity.

frightful Accident.—An accident of a frightful character occurred on Sunday night last as the mail train on the Petersburg railroad was within a mile and a half of Weldon, North Carolina. The train was crossing a bridge over the road, when some of the props gave way from decay. It so happened that the engine and tender cleared the bridge before it fell, but the mail and passenger cars went down. The cars were broken and torn from their wheels, but the passengers received no material injury. They probably owe their escape to the speed at which the mail was running, the mail being behind time. —*Charleston News.*

A Tall Speaker.—Jesse B. Browne, Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives, is six feet seven inches high.

A Little More.—The packet ship H. Clay, at New York from Liverpool, brought about \$300,000 in specie.

From the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle.

THE WIDOW OF GEN. Z. M. PIKE.

DIED.—On Sunday evening, 18th ult., at her residence, in Boone county, Ky., after a lingering illness, Mrs. CLARA H. PIKE, widow of the late General Zebulon M. Pike, in the 65th year of her age.

The death of this lady cannot fail to awaken in the mind of the reader, the liveliest emotion of sorrow. The career of her brave and patriotic husband rises up before the mind and heart anew, filling us with admiration and gratitude for his gallantry and devotion to the cause of our country. For more than twenty-five years has his widow resided in quiet and seclusion, at her home, on the banks of the Ohio, almost entirely withdrawn from society. Her sorrow for the loss of her husband was deep and poignant, from which she never recovered. The flag—the glorious Stripes and Stars—in which her husband was borne from the field of his glory, after he received his death-wound, she preserved with sacred affection, until some eighteen months ago, when it perished in the flames at the time her beautiful mansion was burned. It served as a sort of angel, to guard her whilst sleeping, and to gaze upon when waking. She hung it at the head of her bed, from whence it was never removed, except to be aired or cleaned. What an interesting and hallowed memento must this not have been to her! That flag that had animated her brave husband in the fight, and was his "winding sheet" in death, was to her a "pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." The loss of it wrung her widowed heart with anguish. A friend stated to us that she expressed more regret at the loss of that flag, and some valuable papers relating to the character and life of her husband, than all the property then destroyed, which amounted to many thousand dollars.

As a distinguished mark of respect to her, we have heard it said, that for many years, the mail boats (many of which are named for Gen. Pike) never passed her mansion without firing one or more guns; a fitting tribute to the heroic dead, and a distinguished and graceful mark of respect to the living.

It is not unknown to many of our readers that the families of Generals Pike and Harrison were allied by marriage. One of the sons of the latter married one of the daughters of the former.

Inland Seas.—The wind blew out the ice from the harbor of Buffalo on Friday, and on Saturday eighty-five vessels took their departure up the lake.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

SHAFTSBURY, Vt., Aug. 3, 1840.
Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir, Being acquainted with some of those recommending your Hair Tonic, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I had been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed, it is constitutional with my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I, however, commenced agreeably to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "Truth—No Fiction."
J. W. SAWYER.
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftsbury, Vt.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 3.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	6 62 to 6 75
Wheat,	1 55 to 1 60
Rye,	80 to 90
Corn,	91 to 92
Oats,	48 to 50
Beef Cattle,	8 50 to 9 75
Cloverseed,	4 00 to 4 25

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, EKKIE HARTZELL, M. D., of Mountjoy township, to Miss MATILDA HEWITT, of Menallen township.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. BENJAMIN CHRISTNER, to Miss ELIZABETH BUSH—both of this county.

On the 27th ult. by the same, Mr. JACOB ASPER, to Miss SUSANNA SLATBAUGH—both of this county.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Witmer, Mr. THEODORE PRITTEEN, to Miss MARY FLEMING—both of New Oxford.

At Gettysburg, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. JAMES CUBAN, of Freedom township, to Miss MARY MAGDALENA LEPPER, of Menallen township.

DIED.

At his residence in Franklin township, on Friday last, Capt. JOSEPH WILSON, in the 85th year of his age. Of a kind and generous disposition, he was generally esteemed by all who knew him; and the calmness and serenity of his dying hours gave full evidence of his Christian faith and hope.

On the 27th ult. in Mountjoy township, Miss MARY ELIZABETH ALTHAUS, aged 21 years 3 months and 27 days.

On the 21st ult. Mr. JOSEPH SCHAFFER, of Berwick township, aged about 60 years.

On the 19th ult. in Germany township, Mrs. SUSANNA HARKER, widow of Michael Harker, deceased, aged about 89 years.

On the 26th ult. AUGUSTUS ANDREW, son of Mr. Pius Sneeringer, of Littlestown, aged 5 years and 6 months.

At Hagerstown, on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN KENNEL, in the 75th year of his age.

Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer.

May 3.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Schaffter, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH SCHAFFTER, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CONRAD ALWINE, Adm'r.

May 3.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the "GETTYSBURG AND BLACK'S TAVERN TURNPIKE COMPANY," will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing one President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

GEORGE W. MCLELLAN, Pres't.

May 3.

WOODLAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday the 22d of May inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

NINETY ACRES OF

CHESNUT WOODLAND,

In Lots of about 10 Acres

each, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. D. Paxton & Co., John M'Kieley, Levi Pitzer, and George Dewalt—the property of Rev. CHARLES G. MCLEAN.

The Sale will be on the premises. Attendance given, and terms made known by JAMES A. THOMPSON, Agent.

May 3.

NOTICE.

The Bank of Westminster No. 3, April Term, 1847, vs. James Morrison, Jr. Condition Exponat.

April 20th, 1847. Monies considered in Court and Rule granted for distribution of the same on the 25th day of May next. Extract from the Record.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, }
Gettysburg, May 1, 1847. } td

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated his Brother with him in the Mercantile business, would respectfully ask all persons indebted to him to call and make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

May 3.

WILLIAM RUTHRAUFF. } td

THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements: I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth.—Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmere, Cassinet, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS of Fine Fancy Cashmere, Cassinet, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, YEST'S, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles and Cassinet. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnish line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.—Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Pen-knives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESSES, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

Gettysburg, May 3. } td

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, under a deed of voluntary assignment, Assignee of ISAAC YOUNT, of Menallen township, Adams county, Notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to the said ISAAC YOUNT, to call and make payment to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, and those having claims against him, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHANK, Assignee.

April 5.

GOOD INTENT FACTORY,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county.

STILL IN MOTION!

THE Subscriber would respectfully return thanks to his old customers for past favors, and would now take this method to inform them and the public in general, that, after a great deal of pains, his Establishment is in complete order; and that he intends continuing the

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

AT REDUCED PRICES:

SATINETTS manufactured at 33 to 35 cts. (Two cents allowed on the yard when the Wool is clean.)

TWEED, (6 quarters), man'd at 62 1/2 to 65 cts. do. (3 quarters), " 31 1/2 to 37 1/2 "

CLOTH, " 40 to 50 "

LINSEY, " 20 to 31 "

KEN' UCKY JEAN, " 18 1/2 to 25 "

BLANKETS, (broad), " 95 "

FLANNEL, (colored), " 31 to 35 "

do. (white), " 25 "

CARPETING, CARPET and STOCKING YARN, in the same proportion.

Wool Carded at 5 cents per Pound.

Through the solicitation of many, and for the accommodation of the same and others, I have concluded to make stands for

The Reception of Wool to Manufacture,

at the following places, viz.: John Milley's tavern, New Oxford; George Ickes' tavern, Abbotstown; Caleb B. Hildebrand's tavern, East Berlin; Francis Lease's tavern, Dillsburg; Geo. Deardorff's mill, Latimore township; William Gillespie's store, Gettysburg.

For the reception of all kinds of work, such as

ROLL-CARDING,

FULLING, DYEING,

Manufacturing, &c.,

At John Yeatts' tavern, York road; John Milley's tavern, New Oxford; Henry Myers' mill, near New Chester; Solomon Albert's tavern, Hampton; Cornelius Myers', on the road from York Springs to Berlin; Jacob Grass' tavern, Hunterstown.

At the last mentioned places I will attend weekly on Monday—at the first every two weeks once. Persons sending wool to manufacture will please attach their names and a sample of the goods wanted to the bundle.

As the undersigned is permanently engaged in the business, his object will be to render satisfaction to those who may encourage him with their work. If the work should not prove satisfactory, the goods will be taken back and the highest price allowed for the wool.

Goods at all times exchanged for wool. The highest price paid for wool, one half in cash. Six per cent deducted for cash payment.

JACOB A. MYERS.

May 3.

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will meet for drill and inspection in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. A full attendance of the members is requested, as an Election for Officers will be held on said day.

By order of the Captain,

ALEXANDER COBEAN, O. S.

May 3.

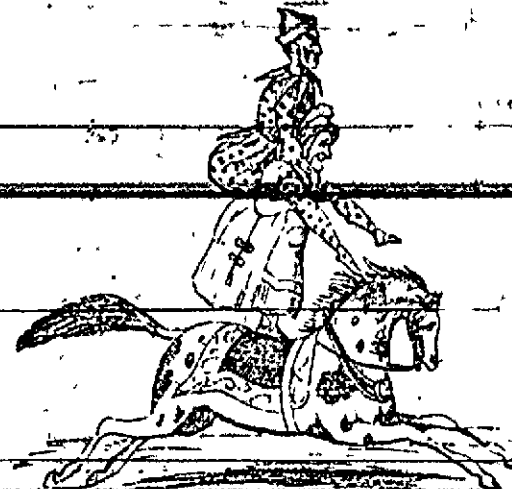
Hance's Sarsaparilla Vegetable Pills,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD!

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1843.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted with a violent pain in the breast and right arm, which I suppose proceeded from the impure state of my blood. I was recommended to take Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills, and after taking one box, the pain was entirely removed from my breast and arm. I found them extremely gentle in their operation, and would recommend them to every person in want of a mild purgative.

WELCH AND DELEVAN'S



GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS

Latest from the Amphitheatre, Philadelphia, consisting of all star performers, and comprising upwards of one hundred and fifty men and horses. This splendid equestrian company will exhibit at Gettysburg, on Tuesday, May 14th.

Admission to this attractive and extensive exhibition 25 cents only.

Among this talented company will be found the famous Modam Macarte, whose daring and graceful scenes place her without a rival in the world.

Mr. Levi North, who has borne away the palm of superiority from all competitors before the Royal Families of England and France, returning covered with the medals of honor, will appear before his native countrymen.

Mr. J. J. Nations, the great and unrivaled two-horse rider, will, while his horses are at full speed, introduce his daring act of balancing Frank Pastor on his head, and in a variety of elegant and graceful attitudes.

Mr. Woods, the graceful Alameda rider and leader of the Cavalcades, will in her own peculiar Acts, Scenes and Performances, secure a large share of admiration.

The great and celebrated Clown, John May, the brightest star in his line and decidedly the best in his profession.

Mr. E. Woods, the grand representative of the Red Man of the Forest.

Moses Lipman, the wonderful waltzer and tumbler, the Hero of the South, will lead the troop on the vaulting board with many successive somersaults.

Mons. Macarte, from the Royal Amphitheatre of London, the great Acrobat, tumbler and vaulter, and general gymnastic performer.

Frank Pastor, whose execution and grace is beyond compare. The finest proof of excellent teaching will appear in a touching, infantile, and admirable effort on a single horse.

E. Brower, N. Jamieson, and J. Stickney, the great representatives of the Ethiopian character, will give a comic concert, arranged in the neatest and most accurate resemblance in tone, speech and manner to real Ethiopian.

Equestrian director, Mr. J. J. Nations; Riding Master, Mr. Francis Whitaker.

The celebrated American thoroughbred Dancing Horse Tammany, taught and performed by Mr. Levi North, will astonish every beholder with his extraordinary performance of waltzes, Quicksteps, Polkas, and Grand Polkas.

The two eccentric Ponies, Black Moggy and Penny-Lind, will appear in their diving double act, which they will leap through hoops, clear barriers, barly pick up various objects, and mount pedestals at a signal from their talented trainer.

Two highly trained and beautiful Arabian horses, Andalus, will at a sign from his teacher bound through balloons, leap over horses and various other barriers. The Managers believe that James Banker, Esq., has by great pains and skill trained and presented a horse without a parallel in this or any other country.

The great water-proof Pavilion is entirely new, appropriately decorated, and furnished with carpeted seats for the accommodation of three thousand spectators. The arrangement of the interior is such as to preclude the possibility of an attempt at disorder or incivility.

Gettysburg, April 26.

THE SUMMER SESSION of the New Oxford College and Medical Institute, will commence on Monday the 12th day of April next, and close on the last Monday of September following. Tuition fee to be paid in advance, viz. in the Collegiate department \$10; in the Medical department \$20. No extra charges whatever.

For pupils sent from a distance the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending for \$75 per annum—payable half yearly in advance.

Parents and Guardians, wishing to secure for their sons or wards a thorough education, without undervaluing their physical or moral health, will not regret a visit to our pleasant place in order to examine the Institute for themselves.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, M. D. Principal. New Oxford, Adams Co. March 25.

JACOB WELLER

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Citizens of Adams county. He will be found at all times at his office at "Green Ridge College," Hamilton township, two miles above Millerstown. He professes to cure Rheumatism, Numbness of the Limbs, Cramp, Ulcers, Wounds, &c. His terms are no cure, no pay.

MINERALOGIST.

JACOB WELLER also wishes to inform the public, that he understands the science of MINING, and from his long experience can satisfy any unprejudiced person.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership in the practice of the Law, between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved, by the terms of the original agreement and by mutual consent. All business originating and entrusted to them since their connection, will receive their joint attention until completed.

MOSES MCLEAN,
DAVID MC CONAUGHY.

March 31, 1847.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. M. Cost's Hotel.

May 11.

WILLIAM B. MC CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

Gettysburg, March 22.

DAVID HEAGY.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JESSE MATTHEWS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Shelly.

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR THE CURE of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the Breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneseed, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing affections that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. Pomeroy's Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

PICTURE

National Daguerrian Gallery,

And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

WARDEN the Medal. Four first premiums.

Amos and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerrian portraits ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 55 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut; and 176 Main st., Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 8.

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NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKIES,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call; as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

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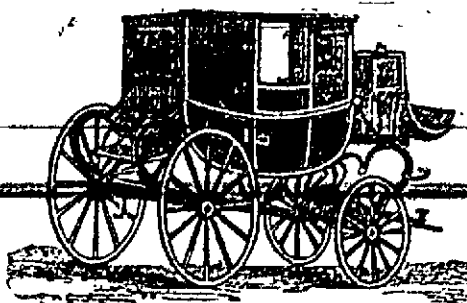
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COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand, Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS, which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES, ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 200 BALTIMORE ST.

North West corner of Charles, Baltimore, HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING. On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready made of superior style and workmanship.

No variation in prices, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment. The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of goods by the piece—a very large assortment of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore.

254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE, 254 Market Street.

Sept. 28.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Pyrexims, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coch, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varities of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

T. & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb 1

3m

Hoyer's First Premium INK.

No. 87, North Third street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE celebrity of the Inks manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and in China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Ink, Indelible Ink, and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal supervision, so that purchasers may depend on his superior quality.

HOYER'S ADAMANTINE CEMENT, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet Ware, &c. useful to every household, being a white liquid, easily applied, and not affected by ordinary heat—warranted.

Pamphlets, containing the numerous testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 57 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia by

JOSEPH E. HOYER,

Manufacturer

Feb 1

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Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 36 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HEURY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

WESTERN HOTEL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Adams county, that he has taken the hotel long and favorably known as the WESTERN HOTEL, situated at the corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, in the city of Baltimore.

The Hotel has attached to it upwards of forty bedchambers, with comfortable and appropriate furniture—kept in the most cleanly order and well ventilated; it has likewise an upper and a lower parlor, one for the use of Ladies, the other for Gentlemen; from its location, it is a cool and healthful residence in the summer season, and in the winter it will be well warmed and brilliantly lit up at night, with gas. The house is in the vicinity of the best and most abundant market in Baltimore, from which the table is furnished with every seasonable variety. The Bar is stored with the best liquors, and from the politeness of the attendants, the traveller cannot fail to find an agreeable and cheerful home. Connected with this Hotel, are an excellent Stabling and Carriage houses, under the direction of experienced hostlers.

The undersigned and his family, will be found personally to devote their time and services to the comfort of those who may honor them with their favor and patronage. Fare \$1 per day.

Very respectfully, JAS. P. BAYLESS.

Western Hotel, North Howard st., Baltimore. March 8.

Steam Iron Rolling Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD,

Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Warehouse is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St. Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

From the Rev. Dr. Babcock, formerly President of Waterville College, Maine.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, more highly than the great majority of those which are so extensively eulogized.

On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized these favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quick medicines—but skillfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in this city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the disease.

Rt. Rev. Babcock, Jr., D. D. Philadelphia, June 7, 1838.

AMERICAN HAIR DYE.

Warranted, if strictly applied according to direction, to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn, or a perfectly jet Black, without staining or irritating the skin like other Hair Dyes.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 S. 3d st. Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. April 19.

Garden & Flower Seeds,

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS,

Evergreens, Roses,

Plants, Roots, &c.

FOR sale every day in the Market below Sixth street, Philadelphia, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, a splendid collection of the above, comprising all choice and desirable varieties from the Garden and Nurseries of the subscriber at the Rising Sun Village, near Philadelphia.

S. MACPAY.

Philadelphia, March 1

N. B. Orders addressed to him at either of the above places will be promptly attended to.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them

From the N. Orleans Picayune, April 15.
FROM VERA CRUZ.

Our advances by the Iona are up to the 8th inst. Gen. Twiggs, with a division of the army, left Vera Cruz on the morning of that day for Jalapa. There was the same doubt in the army as to whether there would be any more fighting as has always prevailed amongst our troops after a battle with the enemy.

The remaining divisions were to proceed rapidly in the direction of the city of Mexico. Although the opinion was quite current at Vera Cruz that the Mexicans would not make a stand between that city and the capital, yet there were some who regarded future collision as certain. Amongst these was Col. Kinney, who had recently been as far into the interior as Mango de Clara, Santa Anna's hacienda.

It was distinctly understood at Vera Cruz that the *Puente Nacional* had been abandoned. This was the point at which the first resistance to the march of the American forces upon the city of Mexico would be made; but though the defence of this point was given up, it was by no means certain that the progress of our army into the interior would not be disputed at others.

Indeed it was asserted that the forces destined to defend the National Bridge (*Puente Nacional*) had fallen back a few leagues in the direction of Jalapa, to a stronger position, where preparations were being made for a stout defence. An intelligent officer, just from Vera Cruz, thinks it quite probable that a battle may have occurred about the 14th inst.

Rumors from the city of Mexico represented Santa Anna as more intently bent upon war than ever. The reports are not the best authority, in so far as the wishes of Santa Anna are concerned; but they indicate the temper of the public mind, which is as good an index of his purposes as any other.

THE ARMY.

Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that General Scott will be prevented from marching into the interior of Mexico, further than the highlands of Jalapa, by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire. Some of those terms will expire before the first day of next July, when the men may re-enlist or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa till he receives reinforcements from the United States, or until Gen. Taylor is so far advanced on his march as to render a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. Taylor is in the same situation. The chief part of his force consists of volunteers, enlisted for twelve months; and though their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen. Scott, yet his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops to replace them.—*N. O. Courier.*

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th ult. says—

We are informed, by a gentleman just from Monterey, that it is Gen. Taylor's intention to send the volunteers who are now with him, and whose term will soon expire, to the Rio Grande, as fast as the new volunteer and regular forces reach him. He will soon have a force large enough to supply the place of the whole command now with him. The Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and Massachusetts volunteers, will give him a force of new and fresh men, about 3000 strong. There have been sent already, to the Rio Grande, about 1000 regulars, chiefly recruits, and there are now more than 1500 of the new regiments on their way to the seat of war. Thus, in a few weeks, Gen. Taylor will be at the head of an entirely new force of 6000 excellent soldiers. To these are to be added, the small force of regulars, artillery and cavalry, now at Saltillo. The veteran volunteers, as we may with great justice style the heroes of Monterey and Buena Vista, will garrison the towns on the Rio Grande until their term of enlistment expires, when they will be honorably discharged, and will return to their homes, to receive the joyful and applauding welcome of their friends and countrymen. They deserve the highest honors and noblest reception which the people could bestow.

In almost every letter received from Mexico, something is said about "Rinconada Pass," "Tula Pass," &c. &c., but we hear very little about "Polk's Pass" to Santa Anna! That Pass has caused our troops more trouble than any other "Pass" in Mexico. But for it, the battle of Buena Vista would not have been fought, and the hundreds of gallant spirits who fell upon that terrible field of slaughter would have been living.

An Army of Colporteurs.—Lord Ashley, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, and some others, says the Dublin Herald, have raised nearly \$100,000 for the employment of seven hundred Scripture readers for Ireland. This army of Colporteurs is to be immediately distributed over the country, reading the Bible and instructing the people in their houses and by the highway.

GEN. TAYLOR—MEXICAN BANDITTY.

The following letter of Gen. Taylor refers to the depredations committed by the Mexican banditti on the private and public property on the route from Camargo to Monterey, and explains the course which he intends to pursue in regard to these outrages.—*N. O. Delta.*

The General-in-Chief of the American Forces to the Inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon and Coahuila.

When the American troops first crossed the frontier, and entered the above States, it was with the intention, and publicly declared to you, of making war, not upon the peaceful citizens of the soil, but upon the central government of the Republic, with a view to obtain an early and an honorable peace.

The undersigned was authorized by his Government to levy contributions upon the people for the support of his army, but unwilling to throw the heavy burden of the war upon those who, with few exceptions, manifested a neutral disposition, he has continued from the first to pay punctually and liberally for all supplies drawn from the country for the support of his troops.

He has used every effort to cause the war to bear lightly upon the people of these States, and he had hoped, by this means, to retain their confidence, and to insure their neutrality in the strife between his Government and that of Mexico, but he regrets to say that his kindness has not been appreciated, but has been met by acts of hostility and plunder. The citizens of the country, instead of pursuing their avocations quietly at home, have, in armed bands, waylaid the roads, and under the direction and with the support of Government troops, have destroyed trains, and murdered drivers, under circumstances of atrocity which disgrace humanity.

The lives of those who were thus wantonly put to death cannot be restored; but the undersigned requires from the people of the country an indemnification for the loss sustained by the destruction of the trains and the pillage of their contents. To that end an estimate will be made by the proper officers of the entire loss, and this loss must be made good, either in money or in the products of the country by the community at large of the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon, and Coahuila, each district or juzgado paying its just proportion.

It is expected that the rich will bear their full share. And the undersigned calls upon all good citizens to remain absolutely neutral, and to give no countenance to the bands which infest the country for the purpose of murder and pillage. It is his anxious desire to continue the same policy as heretofore; and he trusts that the course of the citizens will enable him to do so.

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Head-Quarters at Monterey, March 31, 1847.

Thomas L. Crittenden, Esq., of Kentucky, the son of the distinguished Senator from that State, was, when he left home for the field of battle, the Commonwealth attorney for the county he lived in. The resignation of his office was placed in the hands of a friend to be delivered to the Governor; but his friend did not deliver it. Some of the lawyers about Frankfort volunteered to perform the duties of the office during Mr. Crittenden's absence, and on his return home he must have been gratified and surprised to learn that he was still Commonwealth's attorney. A delicate and creditable compliment; creditable both to the givers and the receiver. When he left home, he intended to enlist as a private, but Gen. Taylor made him an aid.

Lieut. Hunter, who took Alvarado, was arrested for disobedience of orders by Com. Perry. The Tropic states that Lieut. H. said he would appear before the court and acknowledge that he had taken the city of Alvarado; that the navy had made, on a former occasion, an ineffectual attempt to take it, and that believing that the capture of the city was an honor due to the navy, instead of the army, he embraced the earliest opportunity to compel it to surrender to the American arms.

Capt. Vinton, who fell at the siege of Vera Cruz, was a pious man, and was designing to leave the army to serve the Prince of Peace, in the ministry of the gospel. Col. Hardin, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, was an elder in the Presbyterian church, in Illinois.

Funds for the Army.—On Wednesday last, the sum of \$1,200,000 was sent from Washington to New Orleans, for the pay and contingencies of the army in Mexico.

Singular Facts.—It is a singular coincidence that the battle of Buena Vista should have been fought on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and that in California on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The commanding officers took advantage of this fact to animate the spirit of their troops. A letter from Saltillo states that when Gen. Wool announced to the troops that the morning of the engagement was the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, the air rang with the shouts of the men. At Los Angeles, Commodore Stockton reminded the men that they were fighting on the anniversary of a day on which the American arms had accomplished the signal defeat of their most powerful and haughty rival—with both the effect was inspiring.

An Eye to Business.—Among the names attached to the petition to the Massachusetts Legislature against the abolition of capital punishment, were no less than twenty rope makers.

The New York Courier and Inquirer remarks that the news from California seems to indicate something untoward, and inquires:

How is it that Stockton commanded, in the presence of his senior, General Kearney? And above all, how or why is it that Stockton continues to style himself Governor and commander-in-chief, in presence of his military superior, who, according to the official despatches from Washington, we know was also the actual Governor of California? Has there been a mutiny in California? If not, how is it that Col. Fremont makes a treaty, General Kearney being in the country? And why has General Kearney left the capital to join Commodore Biddle and Shubrick?

Rely upon it, the whole story is not yet told. There must have been a serious difficulty of some kind or we would not find General Kearney fighting as subordinate to a Captain in the navy, who only ranks as Colonel, no matter what the date of his commission.

We are compelled to believe that General Kearney has been refused the command, and that he joins Biddle and Shubrick to enforce his authority.

The New York Sun, after mentioning the capture of the city of the Angels by the forces under General Kearney and Commodore Stockton, says:

Gen. Kearney showed his orders, instructions and appointment as military and civil Governor of California to Commodore Stockton, who immediately suspended the civil functions of the General, issued his own proclamation as Governor, and afterwards appointed Lieut. Colonel Fremont Governor of the territory. Gen. Kearney informed Com. Stockton that he would temporarily submit to his assumption of authority, as he did not wish at this critical period to create a civil war, and soon after took passage in the Cyane for Monterey, where he met Commodore Shubrick, who supercedes Commodore Stockton as commander-in-chief of the naval forces.

Let us have it.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says: "A friend in Washington, who is well advised of what takes place, informs us that there is in the War department a letter from Gen. Taylor, dated the day before the battle of Buena Vista, in which he reviews the whole conduct of the administration towards him, in a way which must have caused no little excitement at the White House!"

The number of cannon captured by our forces in Mexico exceeds 500, most of them very heavy pieces. There were captured at

Resaca de la Palma	8
At Matamoros, say	20
At Monterey, about	50
At Vera Cruz, town and castle	400
At Alvarado	60
Total	538

If stacked together they would make quite a pyramid.

Gen. Taylor.—We speak by reliable authority when we say that Gen. Taylor is deeply and warmly imbued with Whig sentiments, feelings, and sympathies; that he is devoted to Whig Measures and Whig Men; that he was opposed to the Annexation of Texas; and that he is not only opposed to any extension of Slave Territory, but regards the Institution of Slavery—though himself a Slaveholder—as it is viewed by Messrs. Clayton, Mangum, and other distinguished Southern Whigs, as one of the incident evils of our otherwise Free Government.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Prospects of Peace.—The following is a letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1847.

The prospect of peace is fading away. Gomez Farias will, as some think, unite with Scott in war upon the clergy and Santa Anna—becoming, for the time being, an ally of the U. States. Santa Anna, on the other hand, has, undoubtedly, the assurance of some funds from the clergy, and may calculate on the adhesion of the army, and may even, before long, conciliate a large portion of the army of Gomez Farias—opposed to the clergy. The resistance by Santa Anna will still be persevering, if not formidable.

Scott and Taylor cannot march to the capital till they are reinforced. Meanwhile Santa Anna will become prepared to renew and continue the struggle.—But suppose we occupy the capital—what then? It will not necessarily give us peace.

Life in New York.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The dreadful condition of the poor wretches who inhabit some of the holes and corners of our metropolis, is again brought before the public by an inquest held yesterday afternoon, in a building known as the old brewery, Murderer's alley, which swarms with human misery. One of the tenants of that hive of wretchedness was a woman, named Veta, about forty years old, and her infant child—her husband being at Blackwell's Island. She was a street beggar, and for the purpose of exciting charity, exhibited her sickly looking child—became deranged early last week, and raved so as to disturb her co-tenants, who fastened her and her infant up in a spare room by nailing the door, and there kept them without food or drink till she ceased her noise, which was on Sunday. They then found her dead, and her child dying upon her breast! Starvation, aided by delirium tremens, in the case of the mother, had killed them both."

A LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW.

The following letter from the Rt. Rev. THE OBOLD MATHEW, of the Cambria, (says the Albany Evening Journal,) is too precious, both in its glowing acknowledgment of American sympathy for suffering Ireland, and the announcement of his purpose to visit us, to be withheld:

CORK, March 31, 1847.

MY DEAREST FRIEND: The magnificent humanity evinced by our beloved brethren in the States for the suffering Irish has inspired every heart in this Island with ardent gratitude.

We shall ever regard America as our deliverer in the hour of bitter calamity. The immense supply of Indian Corn waded into the Cove of Cork in the last few days, and the free-gift cargoes daily expected, have had an unexpected effect on the corn market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. In the darkest hour of calamity we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are above all His wondrous works. I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be my constant anxious prayer that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart.

As soon as the expected breadstuff vessels will arrive in Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again, expressing my thanks. Presenting kindest remembrance to all my friends,

I have the honor to be, dear Mr. Weed, yours, affectionately,

THEOBOLD MATHEW.

Employment of Paupers.—The experiment of employing the paupers who find their way into the almshouses of the country, upon farms, which has recently been practiced at New York to a considerable extent, has been highly successful. Mr. Davis, a New Jersey farmer, has within the past three months in this way relieved the New York almshouse of the large number of two hundred and fifty paupers, and they are all now maintaining themselves comfortably and with advantage to their employer, and many of them are laying up money.

Immigrants.—We took the pains yesterday to ascertain from the official documents the total immigration into this country thus far, for the present year, and the result is as follows:

From January 1, 1847, to April 4:	
Steering Passengers	27,280
Cabin do.	744
Total	28,024

Of this number, 17,666 have arrived since the first day of April. As the season of the year is now approaching when the arrival of passengers in ordinary seasons greatly increases over the winter months, it is fair to calculate on 150 or 160,000 as the total number for the year 1847.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Died, on Thursday, the 15th April, at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida, PRINCE CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT, son of Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte Murat, King and Queen of Naples, aged forty-six years, two months and twenty-five days.

He was the son of Napoleon's celebrated Marshal, of the same name, whose brilliant career has excited so much admiration throughout the world. After the expulsion of his family from Italy, they resided in Austria, where Prince Murat lived until the year 1821, when he came to the United States. He has, ever since, with the exception of an occasional visit to Europe, resided in this country. His life here has been quiet and unostentatious.

The deceased was a man of great eccentricity of character, was gifted with a high order of mind, which was enriched with solid literary acquirements, and was withal a most interesting and agreeable companion. He was the author of some works on the subject of our institutions, which, it is said, possess considerable merit.—*Floridian.*

A Sailor's Wife.—It is the custom of affectionate seamen, when they go on long voyages in government ships, to leave a portion of their wages to be drawn by their wives. The paymaster here thought that a certain woman came often for the domestic share of her husband's wages, and on an examination of the matter, he found she was the wife of no less than five different seamen. Whose wife will she be when the ladies' hospital is established? for she had as many husbands as the woman of Sycar.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Wholesale Murders.—A most dreadful affair occurred in Georgetown, Mercer county, Ohio, on the 21st ult. A man named Barr had beaten his wife, and his neighbors took her part and determined to tar and feather him. They accordingly went to the house where he was and attacked him; the friend of the woman who was living with him as a paramour resisted the attack and a terrible fight ensued.

The assailants were fifteen in number, and those on the other side rather less. Six persons were wounded in the affray, four of whom, James Craig, George Palm, O. Wick and Geo. Flinck, it is supposed, will die. Burr himself was wounded, but it is thought will recover. Burr's paramour, whose name was Stately, fought in his defence with an axe, and wounded several. Her father was among the wounded, supposed mortally. No arrests were made.

The Washington Union says that of the 6,000 volunteers for the Army who are embraced in the call of the War Department, for the present month, about 2,000 are destined for Oregon and Santa Fe.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A TRIUMPH WITH A MORAL.

We trust there is not a Whig from the Aroostook to the Sabine (we won't answer for Texas Whigs) who, if he has not heard, will not hear with a thrill of exultation that JOHN M. BORRIS has been returned to Congress from Virginia.—We doubt whether there is one among us, short of Harry Clay himself, whose personal triumph would cause a wider or deeper satisfaction. Not that Mr. Botts is deemed wiser, greater, better than many other Whig Members elected to Congress, but because that, in the face of a bitter, unscrupulous and temporarily triumphant opposition, he has borne himself so frankly, uprightly and manfully, that Political Integrity triumphs in his person, and his election is a verdict not merely against his defamers but in favor of lofty bearing in adversity, and vindicates the good old Anglo Saxon love of fair play. Among the six score and over of Whigs who will meet on the first Monday in December next, to choose (we hope) a Whig Speaker and Clerk of the House, and to look sharply into the diplomacy of Buchanan and the financiering of Walker, to overhaul the tyrannical absurdity of Cave Johnson, and bury out of sight and smell the offensive remains of Polkery, there will not be one whose hand will be grasped more fervently or warmly than JOHN M. BOTT'S.

Reared and living in a State famous for its crotchets and abstractions, Mr. Botts has been at all times and eminently a Whig of the Union. He has been openly and steadfastly an advocate of a Protective Tariff, of a National Currency, and of liberal appropriations for the improvements of our Rivers, Lakes and Harbors. Living in the midst of a Slave-breeding population, finding his most powerful support in one of the chief marts of the Domestic Slave-Trade, Mr. Botts did not hesitate to vote against the Gag Rule, subverting the Right of Petition, even when Representatives of Northern Freemen who now appear to be most zealous in their resistance to the encroachments of Slavery were voting with South Carolina against Freedom. He was among the first to denounce the treachery of John Tyler, though his neighbor and daily associate. He fought the annexation of Texas from first to last with manly zeal, efficiency and perseverance; he denounced the abominable War with Mexico from the outset, and is its unwavering adversary still; and when an attempt was made to ensnare and defeat him by a pledge to support no man who favored the Wilmot Proviso, he promptly answered in substance, "My way to avoid all trouble concerning Slavery in our conquered territory is to *takeno territory of Mexico*; and, though I don't like the Wilmot Proviso, I pledge you that I shall vote for *any* Whig against any Locofoco candidate who may be nominated." Such is the man who will represent the metropolitan District of Virginia in the next Congress. Richmond, it will be seen, gave him a heavier vote and a larger majority than she gave to Henry Clay; and in the District the majority is more than double Mr. Clay's, and this after a face-to-face canvass, in which his adversary and the Richmond Enquirer had rung the changes on his alleged anti-Southern votes and sentiments, denouncing him as unsound and dangerous. May we not now deem it settled, with regard to mean appeals to local interest or prejudice, that the Hibernian was right who averred that "the best course to avoid danger is to meet it half way?"

Hon. Willoughby Newton, who took the other course with regard to Texas, pronounced Annexation as a *Southern* measure, and as such supported it by his voice and vote, lost his seat thereupon as Mr. Botts did, and is now beaten in an attempt to regain it.—Will not Statesmen heed these facts and their moral?

Horrible Attempt at Suicide.—We learn that a young merchant named Summers, residing at Liberty, in Missouri, made an attempt to destroy himself and store, on Thursday morning, with gunpowder. Some time before day, having laid a train communicating with a keg of powder in his store, he seated himself upon it, and touched it off. The explosion was tremendous, doing great injury to the store, blowing him some distance, and terribly lacerating his flesh; but, strange as it may appear, he was not killed, though he is not expected to live.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Effects of a Hurry.—At Brooklyn, on Friday last, just as one of the South Ferry boats was approaching the dock, and was within a few feet of the bridge, an impatient passenger endeavored to jump from the boat to the bridge; a young man on the shore equally impatient, at the same moment attempted to jump from the bridge to the boat, in order that he might be a passenger on her return trip—the two jumpers met in mid air, and both plumped down into the water. They were fished out, without farther accident, except that a spectator laughed at the mishap in spite of himself, tumbled in after them, and was slightly bruised by the fall.

Southern Proscription commenced.—"The New York Christian Advocate and Journal," the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been presented by the Grand Jury of Accomac county, Va., as a public and political nuisance, intended to induce slaves to insurrection and rebellion. This is the county represented by Mr. Wise in Congress, who boasted that there was not a newspaper printed in it.

The Gratitude of Europe.—The following is an extract of a letter received from England by the Cambria:

"There is only one prevailing sentiment upon the noble manner in which America has come forward with regard to Ireland. Mr. Clay's speech at one of your meetings has not only been printed in all our papers—but I may say nearly committed to memory by one-half the thinking public."

An Incident at Buena Vista.—During the most gloomy hour of the fight, Sergeant Joseph Langford, 1st Mississippi regiment, was shot through the thigh. Unable to stand, he sat upright, and shot dead, with his pistol, a lancer, as he approached him. While engaged in reloading, another lancer trotted past him, and raised his lance to drive it into a wounded lieutenant, a few feet from him. Before the weapon was hurled, however, Langford threw his pistol and struck the lancer a stunning blow on the nape of the neck. The action saved the lieutenant, but proved fatal to the magnanimous Langford; for, staggering, the Mexican turned and drove his lance into the forehead of the wounded man, coming out back of his ear. Just at this moment, four men, who were approaching with a horse to carry off their comrade, shot the Mexican at the moment he had disengaged his lance, and he tumbled across the body of the prostrate Mississippian.

The Battle of Puebla.—The battle of Puebla is said, by eye-witnesses, to have been a more desperate, and harder fought battle than that of Monterey—a fact which is manifested by the number of killed and wounded, on both sides, in proportion to the number engaged; and in strength of fortification, no place could be superior to this Taos de Puebla.

Another almost incredible circumstance is stated in a letter from Santa Fe, on the authority of rumor, but to which some credit is attached, from the fact that it is mentioned at all. It is said that an American, who was well known in Santa Fe, fought hard against the Americans; and, with his very good rifle, killed most of those who fell dead. When the fortress was taken, he endeavored to make his escape, but the traitor fell with thirty balls through him. One hundred must have been fired upon him simultaneously, so great was their indignation against him. The writer says he has forgotten the name of this miscreant.

Letters from Vera Cruz represent that Gen. Scott's forces are conducting themselves in a very creditable manner.—The discipline maintained makes the city as quiet and orderly as it ever was under civil authorities. A pestilence is threatening, as a consequence of the long blockade, but great exertions are being made to avert it. The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa will be converted into an hospital for the sick, most probably.

British Deserters.—The Canada papers are loud in their complaints of great numbers of British troops deserting their flag and fleeing to the United States to enlist in our army. It is estimated that not less than four hundred have taken "French leave" of their posts.

A correspondent from Porto Cabello to the Courier des Etats Unis, mentions the death of the celebrated clown Louis Ellsler, who had met previously with great success in the United States.—Ellsler, who in force and skill was almost the rival of Auriol of the Parisian circus, was killed on the 18th of March at the theatre of Porto Cabello, whilst making the famous feat of equilibrium, known under the name of the pyramid of bottles. He had raised himself to the height of fifteen feet, when suddenly one of the bottles broke, and the unfortunate clown fell down, head first, and killed himself with the blow. The death caused a great sensation.

A Dreadful Disaster.—A late London paper announces the loss of an emigrant ship belonging to Hamburg, in the gulf stream, while on her passage to Canada, by which upwards of 106 emigrants, with a portion of the crew, perished.—The vessel is reported to be the barque Stephani, Capt. Bruger, master, which sailed from the port of Hamburg, on the 25th of October last. The calamity is said to have occurred during the heavy gales on the 18th of December. The master and four of the crew are reported to have been picked up, in an open boat, by a schooner from New Orleans.

Mr. Webster's Tour.—Mr. Webster left Washington on Wednesday morning, accompanied by his lady, on his long-projected tour through the Southern States to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to the Western country, intending to return home by the lakes.

Reception of Mr. Webster.—A meeting was held at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, to make preparations for extending a cordial reception to Mr. Webster whilst on his Southern tour. Committees of reception were appointed, and a committee empowered to invite him to a public dinner. He was expected to arrive in Richmond on Wednesday evening.

At a meeting of the bar of Charleston, on the 23d ult., a committee of six of its most distinguished members, was appointed to make preparations to give to Mr. Webster, on his arrival in that city, a cordial reception.

Public meetings have been held in Savannah and Macon, Geo., "without distinction of party," with a view to make similar arrangements.